

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

3 CENTS; ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CTS.

The New York Store

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

THE HALF-PRICE SALE
CONTINUES TO-DAY,
TUESDAY, JAN. 26, '92

And Closes at 6 P. M. To-Night.

Never in the history of the Dry Goods Trade of the city has such a sale been seen—such values given, such crowds assembled.

We must ask the indulgence of those who have not yet received the goods they bought yesterday. Had we twice the number of wagons they could not possibly have delivered all the goods we sold.

DON'T IMAGINE

All the Half-Price Goods were sold yesterday. There will be quantities in most departments to-day that will be sold at

Exactly Half-Price

Notably in the WOOL AND COTTON DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, LINENS AND DOMESTICS, SUITS AND CLOAKS, PICTURES, HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, BOYS' CLOTHING, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, ETC.

In fact, all over the vast store ladies will find opportunity to invest their money to DOUBLE ADVANTAGE during this remarkable sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Owing to the tremendous trade of yesterday, we cannot possibly be ready for business before 9 a. m. Tuesday morning.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO

WE OFFER OUR LINE OF SAMPLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

(Four pairs of each kind) at 25 per cent. off regular selling price, net 30 days.

M'KEE & CO., WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY

You can buy any Ranges, Cooking Stoves or Heaters we have at MUCH LESS than they are worth. If you want anything in this line, call and get our prices and WE WILL GET THE ORDER. "M. & C." wrought steel ranges, "Charter Oak" Stoves, etc. We furnish Gas Burners and make Gas Connections.

—WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS—

All kinds of tile work at bottom prices.

WM. H. BENNETT, 38 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.

R. S. McKEE & SON,

Successors to McKee & Branham

WHOLESALE BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

103 and 104 South Meridian Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. H. & D. R. R.

2 Cents per Mile

Our 1,000-mile Book—Price \$20—will be accepted for passage between

INDIANAPOLIS

AND

THOUSANDS

OF OTHER POINTS.

The Only Pullman Vestibuled Service with Dining-Car to

CINCINNATI.

"5 Trains a Day to Cincinnati"

For further information call at C. H. & D. Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., or Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leave for Anderson and Muncie at 1:00 p. m. Arrive from Anderson at 1:30 p. m. and 3:40 p. m. Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m.

Trains 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains with Wagner sleepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dining cars to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The Street trains in America.

-COKE-

FOR SALE

A² GAS-WORKS

Lump, 9c per bushel.

Crushed, 10c per bushel.

Tickets at Gas Office, 49

South Pennsylvania street.

91st FOR WAGON WHEAT

ACME MILL, West Washington St.

HAZELTON PIANO

Is a marvel of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, elastic and responsive. The scale is essentially correct and uniformly perfect. The workmanship the highest skill can make them, and the materials are the best.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE FOR 1891 JUST RECEIVED.

LOW PRICES EASY TERMS

PEARSON'S MUSIC-HOUSE,

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Tuning and Repairing.

PACKARD ORGANS.

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum

Fair weather.

THERE IS A BIG REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
CAPS.

AT

THE WATER

THIS WEEK, AND SOME
STUNNING BARGAINS

In FURNISHINGS that are going faster than the snow that came last week.

DO YOU WANT A CHANCE?

A RED-HANDED MURDERER

Young Society Woman Cuts the Throat of Her Former Friend with a Razor.

Frightful Deed Perpetrated on a Crowded Street in Memphis and a Fashionable Equipage Dash Away with the Slayer.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The most sensational tragedy which has occurred in Memphis for years was committed this afternoon. The actors were both women, familiar figures in society, and the awful affair is the talk of the town to-night. A few minutes before 4 o'clock a buggy containing Miss Alice Mitchell and Lizzie Johnston, drove up to the broad sidewalk around the custom-house block leading to the levee. The lines were in the hands of Miss Johnston, and beside her, calm and self-possessed, sat Miss Mitchell.

Coming slowly up the steep incline from the river were Miss Freda Ward, of Goldsboro, Ark., and her sister Jo, who had just put another sister, Mrs. Cummings, aboard the steamer Rosa Lee, for Goldsboro. The young women were soon opposite the carriage, chatting pleasantly and paying no heed to their surroundings.

Suddenly, from out the carriage, at a bound leaped Miss Mitchell. Grasping Miss Freda Ward by the neck, she drew a bright razor from out the folds of her dress and, without a word, drew it across the throat of her victim. Miss Ward sank to the pavement without a struggle, the blood spurting in torrents from the severed jugular. The murdered girl's sister, who had not been given time to ward off the attack, now grappled with her sister's slayer and tried to hold her. The murderess was furious, however, and gave her a vicious slash near the ear, but luckily not a serious one. Miss Mitchell, being freed from Miss Ward, climbed back into the buggy in an instant, and with the exclamation, "Drive quick; I've done it," seized the whip and with Miss Johnston on the street, the pair were soon around the corner into Madison street, and away from the scene of the tragedy.

The wounded girl was lifted up by strangers in the crowd and a passing carriage conveyed her to the infirmary. She was, however, beyond human aid and expired on the way. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment. At 6 o'clock this evening, Chief of Police Davis had arrested Miss Mitchell, who was found at her home on Union street, and conveyed her to jail in a carriage.

The cause of the killing is not positively ascertained, as Miss Mitchell refuses to say a word to anybody on the subject. It is alleged, however, that Miss Ward, who was visiting in this city, had on former visits to Memphis been the friend of Miss Mitchell. Later, however, she had refused to partake of the hospitality of the Mitchell household, and refused also to recognize Miss Mitchell on the street. It is alleged further by several persons that Miss Ward had made remarks of a decidedly uncompromising nature regarding Miss Mitchell, and that this was the cause of the tragedy. Miss Mitchell is the nineteen-year-old daughter of George Mitchell, a retired furniture dealer, and she and Miss Johnston, in the latter's stylish "turn-out," were a familiar sight on the different drives about the city. Miss Ward is the daughter of John Ward, a planter and wealthy merchant of Goldsboro, Ark. At the inquest, this evening, the jury rendered a verdict charging Miss Mitchell with the killing and that it was premeditated.

Miss Johnston, in an interview to-night, said that when she and Miss Mitchell saw Miss Ward coming up the street, Miss Mitchell became greatly excited and she must speak to her, and she immediately got out of the buggy and the murder ensued immediately. "As she got back into the buggy," said Miss Johnston, "I asked her what was the matter, and she replied, 'I have cut Freda's throat; I don't know that I have killed her; I loved her so I could not help it. I have known of the infatuation some time. Alice said she loved Freda, and would not give her up. There was an estrangement some time ago, and since that time Alice has not been herself.'"

The hearing on the night could give no cause for the killing. She was not acquainted with Miss Mitchell and knew nothing of the former intimacy existing between her sister and the murdered Miss Jo Ward's wound is not dangerous.

GAVE HIM AN ICE BATH.

Non-Union Conductor Dragged from His Car and Held Under a Pump by Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, to-day, a non-union conductor on the Manchester electric street-car line was pulled off his car by a mob of mill men and friends of the strikers. He was carried to a hydrant and held under a stream of water for ten minutes. The mob then kicked and beat the fellow until he was more dead than alive. A detail of police was sent for, but before it arrived the rioters had fled. Fifty extra policemen are patrolling the district this evening, but notwithstanding the presence of the "blue-coats," the mob continues to stop the cars and place obstructions on the tracks. Several of the non-union men were struck with flying missiles to-day, but none seriously hurt.

The hearing in the injunction case of the railway company against the strikers and the Knights of Labor was held this morning and Judge McClung granted an order restraining the strikers from all interference. A proclamation warning the strikers to cease from violence was posted by the sheriff this afternoon.

To-night the streets in Lower Allegheny are impassable and trouble may occur at any moment. Warrants for the arrest of fourteen persons charged with riotous conduct were issued to-day and several arrests were made.

Among the latter were two young women, one for interfering with an officer while making an arrest and the other for throwing missiles at a car.

Farmers Don't Want Much.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The Lemaire county Third-party convention, in session here,

has adopted a long platform, of which the following are the financial planks:

We demand the immediate issue of \$150,000,000 of legal-tender treasury notes, \$50,000,000 to be paid for labor on public improvements, such as buildings, levees for the Mississippi river and the lakes, and for securing or constructing government railroads and telegraphs, the other \$100,000,000 to be furnished to farmers at 1 per cent. to take up overdue farm mortgages on condition that the farmer transfer the note and mortgage to the United States to be deposited in the treasury as collateral security in the same form as those on which the banks deposit their bonds.

We demand the dissolution of the partnership between the United States and the liquor traffic by the repeal of the internal revenue laws on liquor and tobacco, and that the deficiency in the revenue for \$125,000,000, be supplied by an annual issue of \$125,000,000 of legal-tender notes until the volume of money reaches \$50 per capita.

THE SWINDLER ON TRIAL.

Muskgrave, Who Hid a Skeleton in a Log Cabin and Then Burned the Building.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 25.—Muskgrave, who tried to swindle the insurance companies by burning a log cabin with a human skeleton inside of it, was, with his "pal," Charley Trout, placed on trial here to-day. The defense offered a plea of abatement, and it was discussed all the day, the judge announcing that he would decide the question to-morrow. The plea sets up that as Muskgrave had been extradited by the authorities of this State from the State of Minnesota on a charge of "conspiracy to defraud an underwriter," he could not be compelled to answer to any other charge. The present indictment against him is: "For conspiracy to obtain money from an insurance company by false pretenses."

The first grand jury indictment returned was against Muskgrave and Trout jointly "for conspiracy to defraud an underwriter." It was upon this indictment that the Governor of Indiana, by requisition, demanded of the Governor of Minnesota that Muskgrave be turned over, which was done. Later, after Muskgrave was incarcerated in the jail here, the grand jury found another indictment against him and Trout jointly "for conspiracy to obtain money from an insurance company by false pretenses."

BURNING IN PURGATORY.

Ex-Father O'Connor Lectures on the Present Whereabouts of Cardinal Manning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Father O'Connor, the ex-priest, lectured in this city last night on the subject: "Is Cardinal Manning in Purgatory?" The speaker paid a warm tribute to the zeal and piety of the late Cardinal. Said Father O'Connor: "What has the church to offer him in return for his life consecration? The Catholic Review, of this city, in referring to the death of Cardinals Manning and Simoni, closes its eulogy with: 'Let us pray for these good men that their stay in purgatory may be short, and that they soon may have the happiness of enjoying forever the presence of their Maker.' It is thus assumed that this good prelate is in purgatory, and suffering with what their theologians claim is a material fire. Is this the best they can do with their teachers?"

Father O'Connor quoted from the "Book of Purgatory," by Father Muller, the Paulist, and read from Cardinal Bolla's treatise on the purgatory in Book II, Chapter 6, where it says: "Almost all theologians teach that the damned and the sacred in purgatory occupy the same place and are burned by the same fire."

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—D. C. Griffith, of Indianapolis, is at the Riggs; A. C. Lindemuth, of Richmond, is at the Ebbitt, and Charles Vanness, of Indiana, is at the St. James.

The President and Mrs. Harrison have as guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Coffin, of Lynn, Mass.

Miss Ursula Strong, of Shelbyville, who has been visiting Mrs. Scott at the Langham, will make a visit to friends in New York and Cleveland before returning home.

Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, is at the National.

Governor Chase occupied the pulpit at the Vermont-avenue Christian Church yesterday.

Col. R. F. Havens, of Terre Haute, in an interview published to-day, gives it as his opinion that Hon. Claude Matthews will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana this year.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of William C. Haskell, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the Northern district of Ohio.

The Senate committee on judiciary held its usual meeting this morning. Aside from action on two important measures nothing was done. Neither Senator Voorhees nor Turpie appeared before the committee and it is understood the nomination of Judge Woods was not broached at all.

Business Embarrassments.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 25.—The Bank of Jefferson, of this place, has closed its doors. The bank was involved heavily in the failure of the Nicholson Bank, of Baltimore, and the suspension is due to those losses. The amount of liabilities is estimated at \$25,000 by the Field cordage works.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 25.—Two suits were filed at Xenia, to-day, against the National Cordage Company. One is by Samuel M. Allison for \$6,000 unpaid salary, and the other for \$22,500 by the Field cordage works for rent. Property of the company has been levied on by the sheriff.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—State's Attorney Longenecker, in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, filed an information in the Circuit Court, this morning, to forfeit the charter of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank and for the appointment of a receiver, on the ground that it has violated its charter by charging usurious interest, by engaging in outside ventures and by watering its stock.

Kite Track at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Negotiations are pending between prominent Memphis horsemen and capitalists with a view to the purchase of this State, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, looking to the building of a mile track of the "kite-hatch" style, in this city. It is the intention to have the track completed in time to have a meeting following the races at Columbia, Tenn., this spring.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE

Forceful, but Dignified and Clear Statement of Our Relations with the Chilean Republic.

All the Incidents Up to the Present Crisis Calmly Reviewed from the Stand-Point of a Patriotic American.

Chili Notified that Apology and Reparation Must Be Made for Insults and Wrongs.

Evidence in the Valparaiso Outrage Sifted and the Attack on Our Sailors Shown to Have Been Premeditated.

Police, Seamen and Soldiers Lost No Opportunity to Show Animosity to the Americans,

And the Ill Feeling Culminated in a Cowardly Assault on the Baltimore's Crew, for Which there Was No Warrant.

Minister Egan Commended for His Discretion, Courage and Impartiality Throughout.

Gross Disrespect Shown by Surrounding the Minister's Residence with Spies—Congress Asked to Enforce the Demands.

CHILI YIELDS EVERYTHING.

Will Withdraw the Offensive Note, Its Request for Egan's Recall and Submit the Demand for Reparation to Arbitration.

[Telegram Received at 2 o'clock a. m., Jan. 26.]

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Jan. 25.—The Chilean government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the Chilean ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilean government, in its answer, proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government the Chilean government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[Up to 3 o'clock this morning no confirmation of the foregoing telegram had been received from Washington.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Calm, Dispassionate Statement of Our Grievances Against Chili's Government—The Entire Case Placed in the Hands of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Harrison to-day submitted to Congress the following message on the Chilean troubles: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message, delivered to Congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the assault in the streets of Valparaiso, Chili, upon the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, on the evening of the 10th of October last, I said: "This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported, unofficially, that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary."

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the Congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter. The diplomatic correspondence with some correspondence between the naval officers for the time in command of Chilean waters and the Secretary of the Navy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island navy-yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief re-statement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

TRIBUTE TO MINISTER EGAN.

It may be well at the outset to say that whatever may have been said in this country or in Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself, in very trying circumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the corre-

spondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also, at the beginning, to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda government who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilean authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees. That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of Aug. 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago and in the evidence of Captain Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees, was denied. The precedents cited by him in the correspondence, particularly in case of the revolution in Peru in 1893, did not leave the Chilean government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct in neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the asylum.

UNCONCEALED DISRESPECT.

This incident might be considered wholly closed but for the disrespect manifested toward this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises which was maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. After the date of my annual message, and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown, the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police in uniform and police agents or detectives in citizen's dress, who offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation, and on one or two occasions arrested members of the minister's family. Commander Evans, who, by my direction, recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the Navy Department, described the legation as a "veritable prison," and stated that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay. It appears, further, from the note of Mr. Egan, of Nov. 30, 1891, that on one occasion at least these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening language toward persons therein. This breach of the right of a minister to freedom from police espionage and re-